clc 96000420
(cont.)

X Collection

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Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 389 A	585	9	HD9623.U47C5 – HD9652.9.C3
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 390 6	586	51	HD9654.9.I5 (1947) no. 1-51
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 391 8	587	42	HD9654.9.I5 (1947-1948) no. 1-42
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 392 A	588	18	HD9656.R8 – HD9695.U54N2
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 393 1	589A	8	HD9695.U54W3 (1899-1906) no. 1-8
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 394 3	589B	3	HD9695.U54W3 – HD9695.U54W32
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 395 5	590	7	HD9666.9.A2 – HD9705.U64T5
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 396 7	591	9	HD9710-HD9710.U5N3

X Collection

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Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 397 9	592	32	HD 9715.I83F4 – HD9787.R9 #5-6 in overseize box
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 398 0	593	13	HD9829.A7 – HD9885.N62S8
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 399 2	594	10	HD9929.5.U6 – HD9969.S74753
	595	—	MISSING
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 400 5	596	24	HD9999.B9I5 (1946-1960) no. 1-24
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 401 7	597	11	HD9999.B9I5 (1940-1949) no. 1-11
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 402 9	598	5	HD9999.C73S99 – HD9999.S911P6
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 422 4	599	18	HE66.A2 – HE247.Z7C9 no 2 in overseize box

LC Control Number

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X Collection

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Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 423 6	600	29	HE346.5.N4-HE1783.G7

X-HD9725
.I83F4

CONFEDERAZIONE FASCISTA DEGLI INDUSTRIALI

#1

STATUTO DELLA FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE FASCISTA DEI COSTRUTTORI EDILI, IMPRENDITORI DI OPERE ED INDUSTRIALI AFFINI

(Approvato con R. Decreto 16 agosto 1934, n. 1382
pubblicato nel Supplemento ordinario alla *Gazzetta Ufficiale*
n. 204 del 28 agosto 1934-XII)

121
1944

ARTI GRAFICHE F. CASETTI & C.
Via S. Marcello, 41 - Tel. 62.901
ROMA
1935 - Anno XIII

X-HD9715
.R9

В ПОМОЩЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

РАБОЧИХ БРИГАДИРОВ И МАСТЕРОВ-СТРОИТЕЛЕЙ

#2

П. В. ЮРКОВ

Что нужно знать строителю об учете на стройке

X-HD9715
.U54C4

CELOTEX

The word Celotex is the brand name, identifying a group of products manufactured by The Celotex Corporation and is protected as a trade mark shown above.

ROOF INSULATION

(PRESEAL)

OVER SOLID WOOD DECKS

SPECIFICATION No. A and B

INDEX No. 12-B
OF A.I.A. FILE
of Insulation 37A1
File Under Roofing
Issued December, 1947

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION 120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

See Section 10, Sweet's Catalog, 1948

#3

For general information on coefficients of heat transmission, fuel and radiation savings, and the solution of condensation problems under roofs, write The Celotex Corporation.

A. CELOTEX STRUCTURAL INSULATION

CELOTEX PRESEAL ROOF INSULATION is a cane fibre product coated with a special asphalt for protection against moisture penetration. It is especially designed for the insulation of roofs under built-up roofing, tile or slate, providing a very desirable surface for mopping with asphalt or pitch.

B. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

(1) Thermal Conductivity—the insulating value of Celotex cane fibre board has been established by many nationally known laboratories (National Bureau of Standards, Illinois Institute of Technology, and others). Tests show the average thermal conductivity to be 0.33 Btu. per hour per square foot per degree F. per inch thickness.

(2) Tensile Strength—The minimum tensile strength of Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation based on The Celotex Corporation product specifications, is 150 lbs. per square inch.

(3) Compressive Strength—There are two conditions of compressive strength involved in actual practice:

1. The per cent reduction in thickness under load.
2. The per cent reduction in thickness after removing load.

The following values were determined by Robert W. Hunt & Company.

PRESSURE LBS. PER SQ. IN.	PER CENT REDUCTION IN THICKNESS UNDER LOAD	PER CENT REDUCTION IN THICKNESS AFTER REMOVING LOAD
5	1.14	0.82
10	2.44	1.09
20	4.30	1.76
40	8.86	3.16
100	19.22	7.82

An average figure would be about one per cent compression for each 1,000 lbs. per square foot, while the load is in place. When the load is removed the permanent compression averages about one-half that while the load is in place.

(4) Moisture Resistance—In the manufacture of Celotex cane fibre board the fibres are chemically treated so that the entire board throughout its thickness is water resistant.

(5) Expansion and Contraction—The linear expansion and contraction of Celotex cane fibre products due to temperature changes is practically nil.

(6) Ferox Process—Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation is manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and therefore effectively resists damage by fungus growth, dry rot and termites. The Ferox Process is an integral treatment, not a surface treatment, and presents no hazards to humans or domestic animals.

(7) Fire Resistance—Celotex Cane Fibre Products are slow burning Due to their high insulating value, freedom from rosin and pitch, light weight, and absence of open joints they retard the spread of fire.

(8) Government Standards—Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation meets the requirements of Federal Specification LLL-F-321b (Class C) Roof Insulation Board and the requirements shown in Table I for Roof Insulation Board of Commercial Standard CS-42-43 of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

C. SIZES AND THICKNESS

CELOTEX PRESEAL ROOF INSULATION is manufactured in two sizes —23" x 47" and 24" x 48"—in laminated thicknesses of 1", 1½", and 2", all edges square.

D. USES

For roof insulation over any solid type of roof deck, such as wood, concrete, gypsum, unit tile or steel; also on pitched roofs for use under slate, tile, or rigid shingles.

E. ADVANTAGES

CELOTEX PRESEAL ROOF INSULATION is a pressure resisting rigid board form of insulation particularly adapted for use under built-up, smooth-surfaced or pitch and gravel roofing. It has a coating of asphalt on both faces and all four edges. Thus Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation greatly reduces the danger of moisture pickup while the board is subjected to sudden showers on the job or during the night if left exposed. The asphalt coating affords a positive bond for hot mopped roofing felts of either the asphalt or coal tar pitch type. It requires no greater quantity of bitumens per square than used in bonding roofing felts together. It is light and easily handled. Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation is of uniform quality, treated to resist the absorption of moisture, and in addition is integrally treated by the Ferox Process to inhibit destruction by termites, fungi or other cellulose destroying organisms.

SPECIFICATIONS—SHORT FORM A (Normal Conditions)

APPLICATION BY NAILING

All roof decks throughout the building as indicated shall be insulated with **[specify thickness]** Ferox Treated Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation in **[one]** or **[two]** layers, applied in strict accordance with manufacturer's current specifications A.

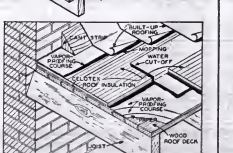
SPECIFICATIONS—SHORT FORM B (High Humidities)

APPLICATION BY MOPPING

All roof decks throughout the building as indicated shall be insulated with **[specify]** thickness Ferox Treated Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation in **[one]** **[two]** layers, applied in strict accordance with manufacturer's current specifications B. Prior to the installation of Roof Insulation the entire roof area shall be covered with a Vapor-proofing Course. (Use either method, 1 or 2.)

1. Where coal tar pitch is to be used first lay a layer of rosin sized sheathing paper lapped 2" at joints and nailed sufficiently to hold in position. Over the deck or sheathing paper lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 15 lb. saturated **[tarred]** **[asphalt]** roofing felt. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12" o. c. All laps shall be mopped back 17" with hot **[coal tar pitch]** **[asphalt]**. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.
2. Over the wood roof deck or sheathing paper lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 45 lbs. per square prepared asphalt roofing having one side coated. Lay coated side down. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12" o.c. All laps shall be mopped back 17" with hot asphalt. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

DETAIL OF WATER CUT OFF SEPARATING ADJOINING AREAS OF INSULATION



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.N2

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January 6, 1948

Mr. John H. Moriarty, Chief
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Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moriarty:

Some time ago I sent you material covering NAM's views in the field of International Relations.

I am now pleased to send you herewith a document prepared by NAM on the considerations involved in the European Recovery Program.

Sincerely yours,

Vada Horsch

Vada Horsch
Assistant Secretary

VH:en
Enclosure

X-HD9729
.A4
ALLIS-CHALMERS
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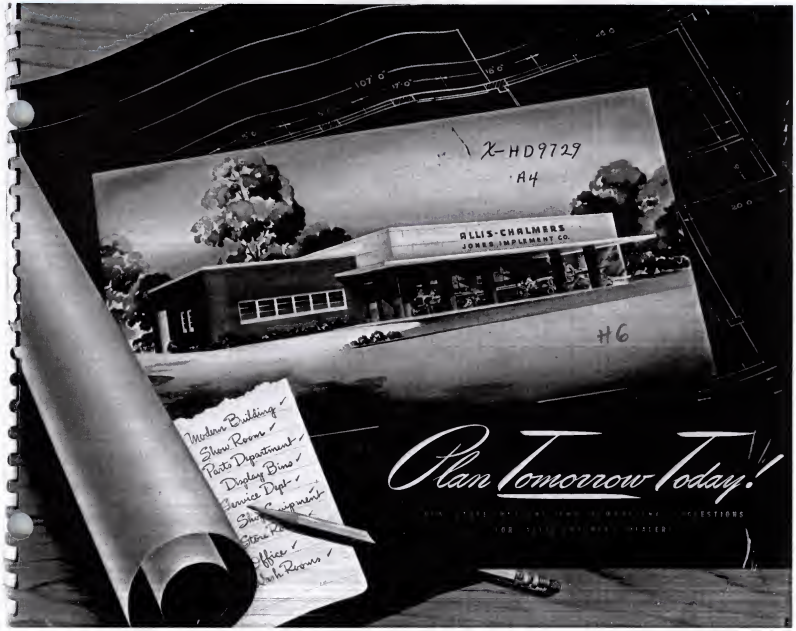
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A4
ALLIS-CHALMERS
JONES IMPLEMENT CO.
#6
Modern Building
Show Room
Parts Department
Display Bins
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Office
Lounge Rooms
Plan Tomorrow Today!

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PLANNING SERVICE GUIDE

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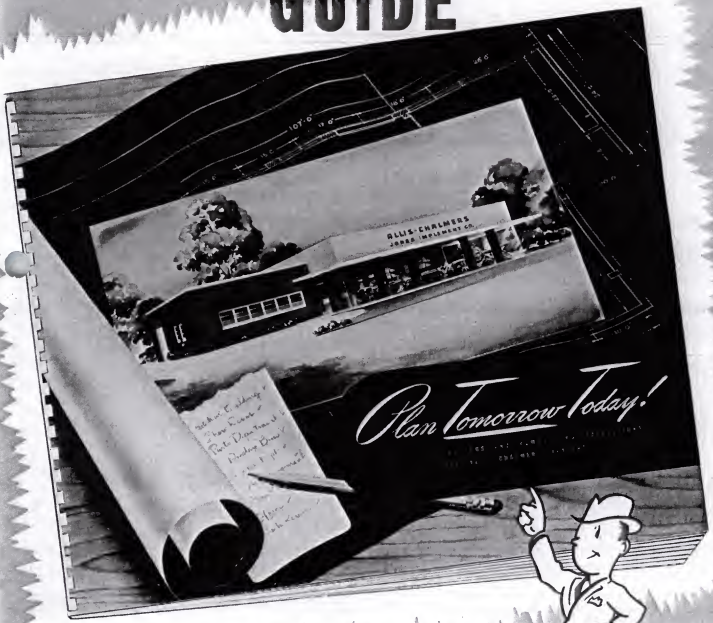
PLANNING SERVICE GUIDE



X-HD9729
.H4
#9

THE EARLY FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT *of the* HERRESHOFF MANUFACTURING COMPANY

BY
JEANNETTE BROWN HERRESHOFF

X-HD9729
.S6
#10

al. Weak in himself and of small
is of some half-square foot, has to
ry winds supplant him. Nevertheless,
ols; with these the granite mountain
him; seas are his smooth highway,
ig steeds. Nowhere do you find him
he is nothing; with tools he is all."

THOMAS CARLYLE (1795-1881)

The STARRETT *Story*

A brief account of the origin and development of

The L. S. Starrett Company
Athol, Massachusetts

and how it became the

"World's Greatest Toolmakers"

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X-HD9743
.N74R3
#11

RAUFOSS

AMMUNISJONS-FABRIKKER

1896 ✧ 1946

X-HD 9747
.U5 A45
#12

A Story of

The American Gem Society

X-HD 9747
.U5 A45
#13

The Story of

The American Gem Society

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#14

Forest Facts

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#15

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA. OTTAWA

Forest Service -- Department of the Interior

(Not for publication)

Comparison of some of the properties of birch and maple after impregnation with linseed oil.

January 31, 1931.

J.F.Harkom
C.Greaves

Division of Wood Preservation.

X-HD 9764
C3Z9

#16

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA. OTTAWA

Forest Service -- Department of the Interior

(Not for publication)

Comparison of some of the properties of birch and maple after impregnation with linseed oil.

January 31, 1931.

J.F.Barkom
C.Greaves

Division of Wood Preservation.

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#17

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

FOREST SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Data concerning the Life of Wood Tanks in the Pulp and Paper Industry.

January, 1931.

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#18

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR -- CANADA

Hon. T.G.Murphy, Minister R.A.Gibson, Asst.Deputy Minister

E.H.Finlayson -- Director of Forestry

T.A.McElhanney, Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratories

PENCIL WOOD

by

J.F.Harkom, B.Sc.
Chief, Wood Preservation Division.

October, 1932.

X-HD 9764
.C3

#19

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Forest Service -- Department of the Interior

CEDAR LEAF OILS

A review of the available information

November, 1932

C. Greaves, Ph.D., Chemist.

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

HEATING VALUE OF WOOD FUELS

By

J.D.Hale,

Chief, Division of Timber Physics,

November, 1933.

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#21

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA - OTTAWA

Life of Creosoted Wooden Piling When Used for Building Foundations to Support Masonry Footings.

by

J.F. Harkom,

Chief, Division of Wood Preservation.

March, 1934.

X-HD 9764
.C379

#22

Forest Service --- Department of the Interior

A Course of Lectures and Demonstrations for Lumbermen

by

Members of the Staff

of

--- THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES ---

March 18 - 22, 1935

Part One

X-HD 9764
.C3 Z9

#23

Forest Service ----- Department of the Interior

A Course of Lectures and Demonstrations for Lumbermen

by

Members of the Staff

of

-- THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES --

March 18 - 22, 1935.

Part two

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#24

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA, OTTAWA

-- WOOD FINISHING --

F.G.Marriott.

April, 1935.

#25

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

Review of the Literature on the Fire-Retardant Treatment of Wooden Shingles

---

J.C.L. Charlebois,
Division of Wood Preservation.

February - 1935.

X-HD 9764
.C3 Z9

H26

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

FOREST SERVICE -- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Toxicity Experiments with Diluted Liquid Asphalt

February, 1936.

C. Greaves,
Chemist in Wood Preservation.

X-HD 9764
.C3 Z9

#27

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

FOREST SERVICE -- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Toxicity Experiments with Diluted Liquid Asphalt

February, 1936.

C. Greaves,
Chemist in Wood Preservation.

X-HD 9764
C3Z9

#28

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA - OTTAWA.

The Determination of Moisture Content and Moisture Distribution in Wood.

MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINATION

Wherever wood is used in its natural form the amount of moisture in it is a matter of primary importance - a matter, too, which is frequently sadly neglected. The quantity of water contained in wood is usually expressed as the percentage relationship of the weight of moisture contained to the weight of the absolutely dry wood.

The common method of determining moisture content is by the use of a sample cut from the stock to be tested, the moisture content (abbrev.M.C.) of which is regarded as representative of the entire piece. Obviously, in using such a method, discretion must be exercised in selecting the sample so that a true representation may be obtained.

In the case of lumber and similar long length stock, the sample should be cut at least two feet from the end of the piece to avoid the effect of end drying, and should be about one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, i.e. along the grain, while the other dimensions will be the same as the cross section of the parent piece. All loose slivers and sawdust are removed and the sample is immediately weighed on an accurate balance.

As a rule small balances graduated in the metric system are used as they are more convenient, those best adapted for this purpose weighing to within 0.05 of a gram. However, balances graduated in any system are suitable provided that they are sufficiently exact.

After weighing the sample it is placed in an oven the temperature of which is kept within one or two degrees of 212°F. (100°C.) Several makes of thermostatically controlled electric ovens are obtainable which are admirably suited for this work. Steam ovens may also be used, and these can often be made locally.

The sample should be weighed again after being in the oven 6 to 8 hours, the weight noted, and the sample returned to the oven for half an hour or so when it should be reweighed. If, during the half hour no further loss in weight has occurred, the sample has reached a bone-dry or oven-dry condition. If, on the other hand, there has been a further reduction, the sample must be again replaced in the oven and the drying continued until tests show that a constant weight has been reached. Weighings should be made as soon as the sample is removed from the oven, otherwise the rapid absorption of atmospheric moisture will cause an error in the result.

The calculation of moisture content is made by subtracting the oven-dry weight from the initial weight, dividing the result by the oven-dry weight, and multiplying the quotient by one hundred. Thus, if the initial weight were 60.85 grams and the oven-dry weight were 54.20 grams, the calculation would be as follows:

$$\frac{60.85 - 54.20}{54.20} \times 100 = 12.3 \text{ per cent M.C.}$$

Another method of computation is to divide the initial weight by the oven-dry weight, multiply by one hundred, and then subtract one hundred from the result, thus:

(Over)

X-HD 9764
.C3 Z9

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FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

OTTAWA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIRE RETARDANT TREATMENT OF WOOD

by

M.J.Colleary.

X-HD 9764
.C3 Z9

H 30

FOREST SERVICE --- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

Prevention of Sapwood Stain in White Pine in the Seasoning Yard.

by

Clara W. Fritz,

Timber Pathologist.

X-HD 9764
.C3Z9

#31

Canada,

Department of Mines and Resources

Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

Dominion Forest Service

Forest Products Laboratories

Results of the Examination of Six Ground Line Treatments on Eastern White Cedar Poles after Two Years' Service.

by

J. F. Harkom, M. J. Colleary

and

H. Sedziak

X-HD9769
.C7# U62
#32

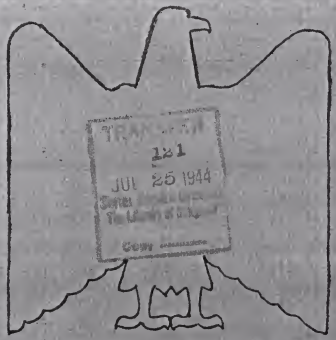
A HISTORY OF
THE BEAVER FALLS PLANT
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

X-HD 9779
.I8F4

FED. NAZ. FASCISTA DEGLI ESERCENTI L'INDUSTRIA CONCIARIA

FED. NAZ. FASCISTA DEI LAVORATORI DELL'INDUSTRIA CHIMICA

#33



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